

Figure 1. Representation of the mass spectra for the "before fragmentation", left, and "after fragmentation" right. In the fragmentation spectrum representation there are three ions shown, the parent ion (C(GAGSDPLAGSLR)K⁺, 1536 amu), the parent ion after loss of PLAGSLR (C(GAGSD)K⁺, 851 amu) and PLAGSLR⁺ (712 amu).

FIG. 1

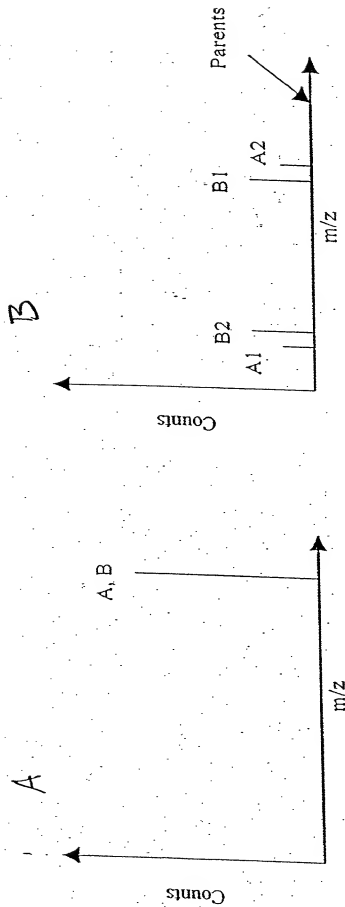


Figure 2. Schematic representation of the mass spectra of the solution of peptides A and B (The spectrum indicates there is twice as much B as A in the original sample). In the case of very low pressure in the collision cell the parent ions will pass through Q2 without fragmenting (left), with gas in the collision cell the peptides will fragment at the labile bonds (right). Note the correlation (Intensities are the same, and the sum of the masses is equal to the parent ion mass-to-charge) of the A^+ daughters and the B^+ daughters.

FIG. 2

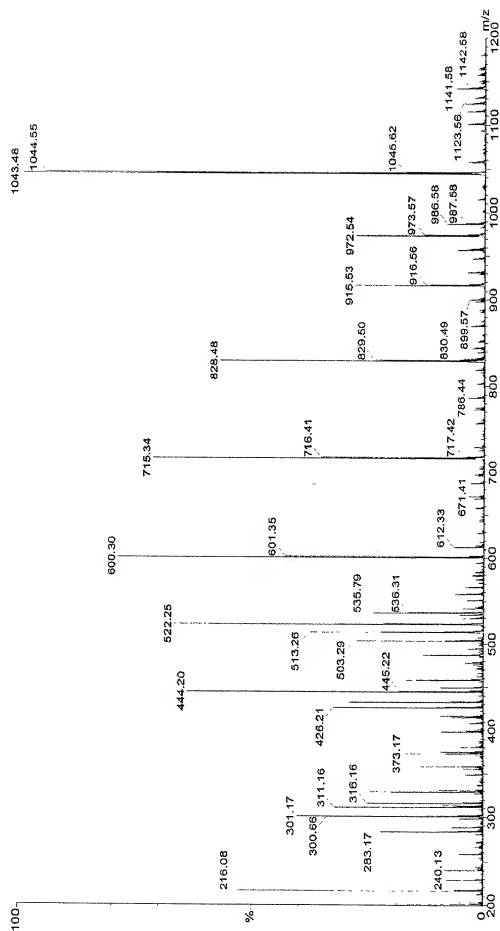


FIG. 3

100100-32232363

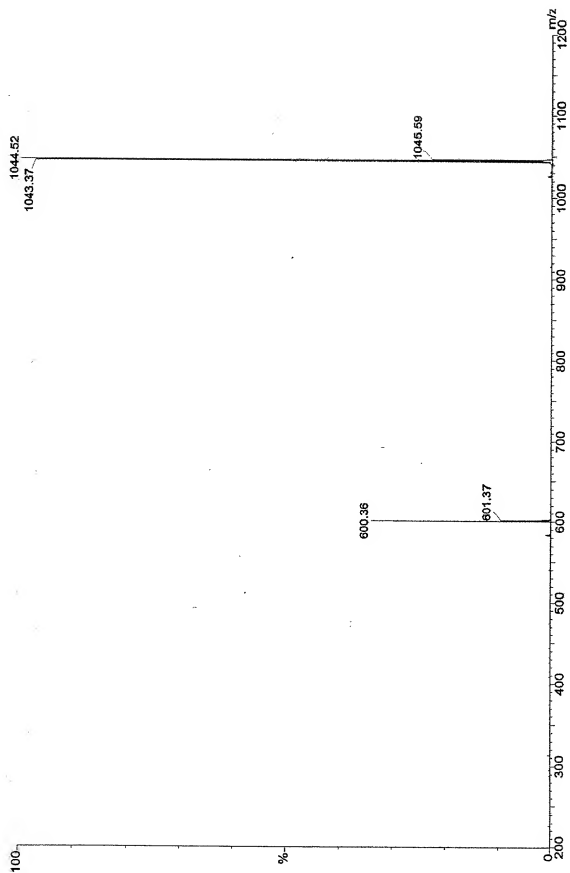


FIG. 4

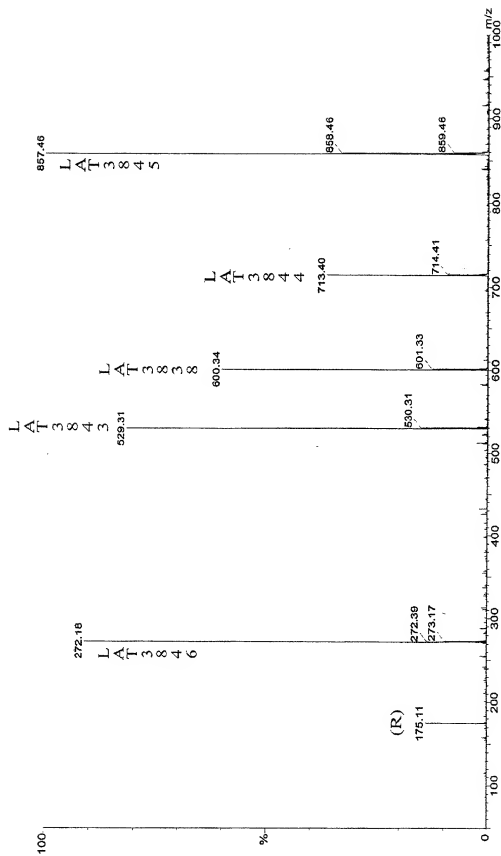


FIG. 5

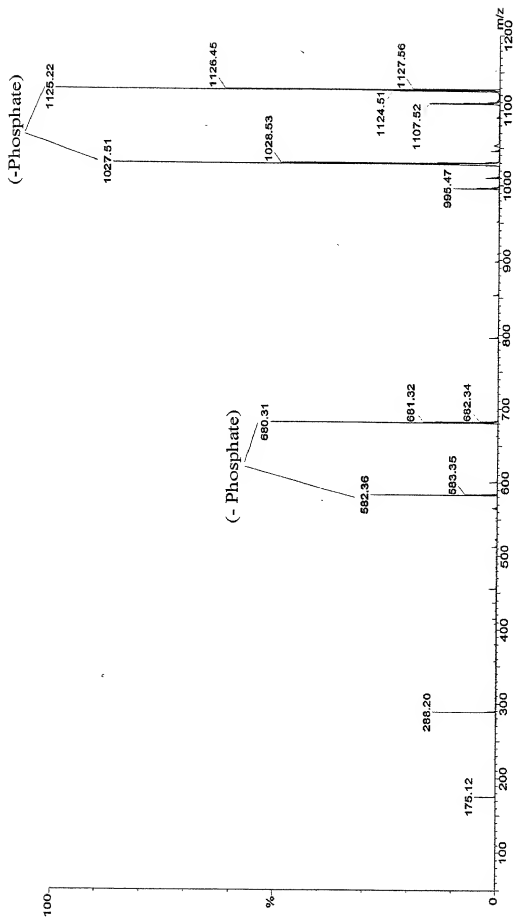


FIG. 6

Mass spectrum of compound 10. The x-axis represents the mass-to-charge ratio (m/z) from 500 to 740, and the y-axis represents the relative intensity in percent (%).

Key peaks are labeled with their m/z values:

- 682.30 (Base Peak)
- 684.31
- 683.32
- 680.30
- 681.32
- 602.34
- 601.33
- 600.34
- 592.33
- 594.35
- 586.35
- 583.24
- 586.33

FIG. 7

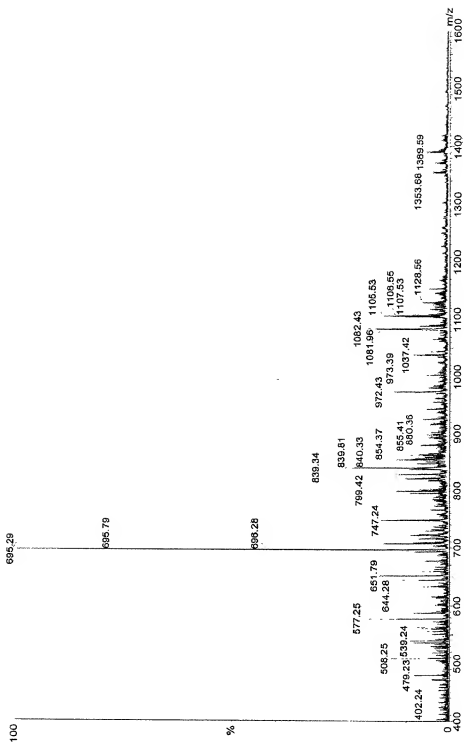


FIG. 8

102100-320200

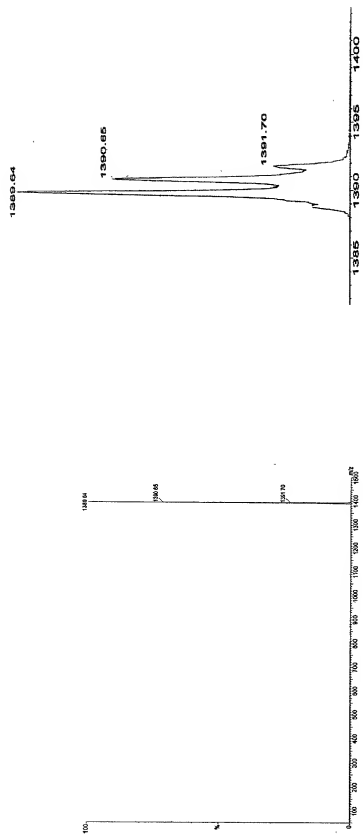


FIG. 9

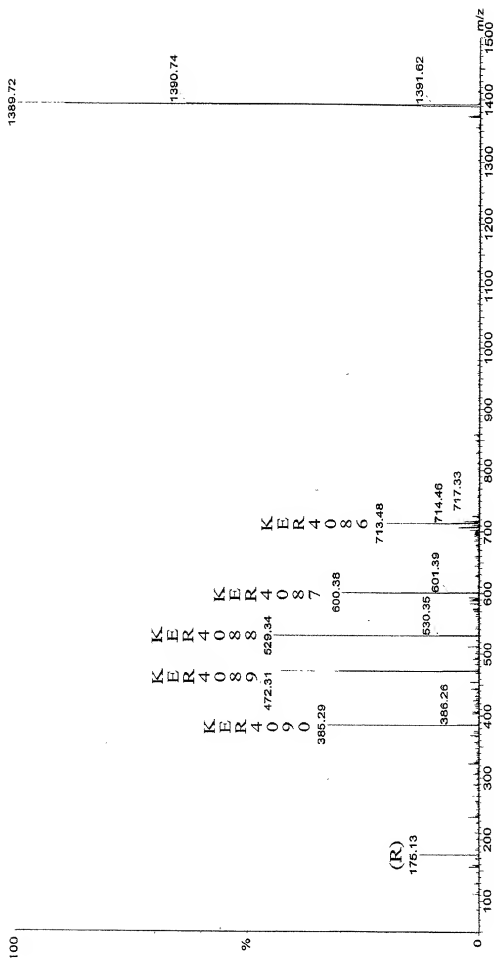


FIG. 10